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Letter dated 2 May 2005 from the Permanent Representatives of Brazil and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We are pleased to enclose herewith the report of the Country-led Initiative in Forest Landscape Restoration Implementation, which was held from 4 to 8 April 2005 in Petrópolis.

This report is submitted under the multi-year programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests related to the review of progress and consideration on future actions, in support of the principal functions of the international arrangement on forests to:

- Facilitate and promote the implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action
- Enhance cooperation as well as policy and programme coordination on forest-related issues among relevant international and regional organizations, institutions and instruments, as well as contribute to synergies among them, including coordination among donors
- Foster international cooperation, including North-South and public/private partnerships, as well as cross-sectoral cooperation at the national, regional and global levels.

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We would be grateful if the report could be circulated as a document of the fifth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, to be held in New York from 16 to 27 May 2005 (see annex).

(*Signed*) Ronaldo Mota **Sardenberg**
Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Sir Emyr **Jones Parry**, KCMG
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Annex

Forest Landscape Restoration Implementation

Report to the fifth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Submitted by the Governments of Brazil and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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Forest Landscape Restoration: Investing in People and Nature

THE PETROPOLIS CHALLENGE

The Petrópolis Workshop on Implementation of Forest Landscape Restoration took place 4-8 April 2005 in Petrópolis, Brazil. The Workshop brought together more than 100 experts from 42 countries to take stock of experiences to date in implementing forest landscape restoration.

From Dialogue to Action and Learning

Forest landscape restoration is a vehicle for delivering on internationally agreed commitments on forests, biodiversity, climate change and desertification. It also contributes to those Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to poverty reduction, access to clean drinking water and environmental sustainability. It links multilateral environmental agreements to the MDGs. Forest landscape restoration is a local mechanism that should be integrated with both sectoral and extra-sectoral national development processes, including poverty reduction strategies and national forest programmes.

Forest landscape restoration has a proven track record in restoring key goods and services in degraded or deforested lands and in improving the livelihoods of those who depend on them. It is also a tool for reaching a wide and diverse range of landscape goals by developing a mosaic of complementary land uses which add up to more than the sum of the components.

Forest landscape restoration aims to restore ecological integrity and improve the productivity and economic value of degraded land. It does not aim to re-establish the pristine forests of the past. In more than 120 cases from all around the world, restoration or rehabilitation of degraded lands happened because people were looking for benefits such as income generation alternatives. It is a competitive alternative to degradation.

Experience has shown that successful forest landscape restoration starts from the ground up, with the people who live in the landscape and stakeholders directly affected by the management of the landscape. There is no blueprint for successful forest landscape restoration, since each situation will develop from local circumstances. Forest landscape restoration provides an approach that is gradual, iterative, adaptive and responsive.

Next steps

Growing the Global Partnership: The Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration is new way of doing business that brings together governments, organizations, communities and companies who recognize the importance of forest landscape restoration and want to be part of a coordinated global effort. Many members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests are active in the partnership. The Partnership encourages new members to come on board. The partnership will aim to convene a second international implementation workshop within four years to take stock of what will have been achieved by the community of practice during that time.

Building a Learning Network: At Petrópolis, the Partnership committed to further demonstrating the value of forest landscape restoration by launching a portfolio of new landscape restoration initiatives by the end of 2006. These initiatives will provide experiences and learning on the role of forest landscape restoration in poverty reduction, quality of life and biodiversity conservation.

The Challenge

- Restore forest landscapes to benefit people and nature and contribute to reversing the trends of forest loss and degradation.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS ON FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

SUMMARY

It is widely acknowledged that governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, companies and other relevant actors need to move from dialogue to action and to explicitly link policy and practice.

In response to this challenge and to the fact that 500 million people currently depending on secondary and degraded forests for their livelihoods, the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration was initiated, with the purpose of catalyzing and reinforcing a network of diverse examples of forest landscape restoration that deliver benefits to local communities and to nature, and fulfil international commitments on forests. It is a learning network that permits those who operate at the local level to engage with those at national and international levels – and vice versa.

Many forest landscapes have been modified to such as degree that they are not capable of delivering the goods and services that people need now and in the future. Deciding which configuration or mix offers the optimal outcome in terms of human welfare and nature conservation constitutes a major challenge for practitioners and policy-makers. Forest landscape restoration offers a constructive way of responding.

Simply put, forest landscape restoration brings people together to identify and put in place a variety of land use practices that will help restore the functions of forests across a whole landscape, such as a water catchment, to benefit both communities and nature.

Following a series of activities at the national and regional level, a Forest Landscape Restoration Implementation Workshop was held in Petrópolis, Brazil on April 4-8, 2005. More than 100 participants from 42 countries met to discuss the future of the world's degraded forests. The Forest Landscape Restoration Implementation Workshop was hosted by the Governments of Brazil and the United Kingdom and organized by the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration.

The workshop fulfilled the following objectives:

- Increase understanding of good practices and opportunities to optimize delivery of the benefits from forest landscape restoration activities (learning);
- Stimulate the political support, policy and partnership arrangements and investment needed to implement effective forest landscape restoration activities (support);
- Catalyze and demonstrate implementation of forest landscape restoration around the world (demonstration and acceleration).

Observations from the broader work of the Partnership so far include:

- Restoration of forest landscapes is already happening in many places around the world
- It has delivered progress in the implementation of the IPF and IFF proposals for action
- It also optimizes synergies between the climate change, biodiversity and desertification conventions and the UNFF
- It contributes to poverty eradication and achievement of the MDGs.

Some success factors from the work of the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration can be identified, which could offer useful lessons for the International Arrangement on Forests in future. These include:

- Reaching out to and engaging people at all levels, from on-the-ground practitioners to international organizations and policy processes concerned with forests
- Creating a culture of collaboration and success and a space for learning – with the continuous building up and sharing of evidence of action increasing confidence and motivation
- Intersessional activity which is supported by but not dependent on formal UNFF sessions
- Building up from national, sub-national and regional contributions
- Creating a flexible framework so that partners may contribute in many different ways.

HOW IS THIS RELEVANT TO THE FUTURE IAF

The approach taken by the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration during 2003-2005 provides a model for the way it has reached out to and engaged people at all levels, facilitated networking, provided a bridge between the local and global levels, and facilitated the translation of views across different levels. The partnership identified a cluster of issues which offers potential for synergistic implementation across the IPF/IFF proposals for action and the Rio conventions and therefore good value for implementers. Some of the approaches taken by the partnership in carrying out its work and supporting the work of others could be replicated to improve the effectiveness of the International Arrangement on Forests. These are:

1. Greater focus on intersessional action learning initiatives versus negotiations

The future IAF could mandate different thematic and regional intersessional activities or commissions, for example, more intersessional expert group meetings on specific themes or more ongoing networking and action learning initiatives. These would help strengthen the connections between policy and practice and between the local/regional and international levels, generate interaction between governments and major groups, and provide an avenue for the establishment of implementation partnerships.

2. Identification of manageable clusters of issues

One challenge facing countries has been the need to move forward on a large and diverse array of IPF and IFF proposals for action (PfAs). Identification of manageable clusters of issues – like forest landscape restoration – can help. Forest landscape restoration, for example, brings together PfAs relating to rehabilitation, restoration, low forest cover countries, participation, ecosystem and landscape considerations, environmental services, as well as economic, social and cultural aspects of forests, among others.

3. Ensuring a focus on substance and implementation

Intersessional initiatives have generally been more substantive than the annual sessions of the UNFF or the meetings of the CPF Network. They are therefore of greater appeal to civil society and other major groups. Another aspect to consider is that ongoing processes or initiatives probably offer more scope for in depth consideration of a theme or cluster of issues than one-off events and therefore better prospects for enhancing implementation and engagement of key actors.

4. Improving engagement of civil society and other major groups

A continuing challenge for the IAF has been the engagement of civil society and other major groups. One positive trend has been the steady improvement in civil society engagement in country and organization-led intersessional initiatives. It is now accepted and desired that civil society will take the lead in organizing (e.g. Expert Meeting on Traditional Forest-related Knowledge and the Implementation of Related International Commitments), or jointly sponsoring these events (e.g. Interlaken workshop on Decentralization, Forest Landscape Restoration Implementation Workshop), or will be invited onto the drafting committees (e.g. Planted Forests intersessional in New Zealand).

5. Recognition of the changing context for consideration of forest issues

The evolution in the context in which forest issues are being considered can be seen when considering the approaches taken by, for example, the Chile intersessional workshop on plantations in 1999 through the New Zealand workshop on planted forests in 2003 to the Forest Landscape Restoration Implementation Workshop in 2005. The range of issues considered by these events – including cross-sectoral aspects - and the linkages between them have broadened. Another important factor is changing forest ownership and management and what this means for decision-making on forests. Twenty-two per cent of the world's forests are now owned or managed by indigenous and other communities. Also, the majority of forests are owned by the public sector but are managed (formally or informally) by the private sector, both corporate and smallholder. Experience with the forest landscape restoration initiative suggests that a good way of reflecting this changing reality is through an increasing focus on issues-driven intersessional activity, which is not hindered by the same constraints as the intergovernmental dialogue.

FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IS HAPPENING AND DELIVERING RESULTS

Positive steps are already being taken in a number of countries and regions. People, organizations, governments and companies are undertaking, planning and supporting forest landscape restoration activities including:

- 8 national consultations
- 12 sub-regional or regional workshops
- development and enhancement of field projects in more than 120 landscapes
- production of analytical papers and information materials and presentations in key policy fora
- promoting supportive policy reforms.

Workshops have taken place in a wide range of countries including Brazil, China, Colombia, Pakistan, Thailand, Ghana, Vietnam, and in sub-regions or regions such as Mt. Elgon in Kenya/Uganda, the Mediterranean, Central and Northern Europe, West, East, Central and North Africa, South East Asia, Meso and South America. These events explored restoration strategies and the policy tools to support them, profiled best practices in forest landscape restoration, and identified opportunities for collaboration. In some cases, they focused on specific tools such as the ITTO restoration guidelines. A workshop for the Southern Cone region of South America is planned for later in 2005 as is a series of national workshops being organized by the ITTO and IUCN.

Some examples of results in the field so far are:

- Tanzania: From semi-desert to forest. Since 1985, Sukuma agropastoralists in Shinyanga (northern Tanzania) have restored 250,000 hectares of degraded land.
- United Kingdom: The UK's largest man-made forest (Kielder) is being transformed into a resource that is rich in wildlife and recreational opportunities as well as timber.
- Brazil: Tijuca National Park, Rio de Janeiro. Replanted in a former coffee-growing area, it became one of the biggest urban forest in the world, being an important source of water and is enjoyed by many hikers and bikers.
- China: China has increased forest cover by more than 10% in the past 50 years. National priority forestry programmes for the restoration of ecological degradation involve 97% of the counties and cities in China and planned afforestation of more than 76 million ha with an ear-marked investment of 84 billion USD from the central government.
- India: Restoration activities in Gujarat have improved water management, protected forested areas, increased planting of local species, and shifted the economic focus away from timber extraction.
- Mali: In the Niger Delta, two forests have been restored, leading to increased fishery production, resolution of conflicts, improved social cohesion and the building of local capacity.
- United States: The Growing Native initiative of the Potomac Conservancy and US Forest Service has accelerated riparian forest buffer restoration by providing economic incentives to farmers. Volunteers helped collect native hardwood tree seeds that were sent to state nurseries as the latter were unable to meet the increased demand for trees.
- Colombia: A pilot project on SFM and the clean development mechanism has enhanced the sharing of decision-making responsibilities of communities in the planning and implementation of restoration strategies, shown stakeholders the benefits of their participation, and shared the costs and benefits among them.

THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

Moving from dialogue to action calls for a dynamic approach to implementation that builds a culture of success. This should involve linking inter-governmental initiatives with concrete actions at the local and regional level – explicitly linking policy with practice - and bringing key actors together to share constructive insights and identify opportunities.

In response to this challenge, the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration was established and was formally launched in Rome in March 2003. Its continuing aim is to catalyze and reinforce a network of diverse examples of forest landscape restoration that deliver benefits to local communities and nature and contributes to the fulfilment of international commitments on forests.

Partners include IUCN, WWF, the governments of United Kingdom, Kenya, Finland, the United States, Japan, El Salvador, Italy, Switzerland and South Africa, the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana, the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Program on Forests (PROFOR), the UNEP– World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the Secretariat of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF), the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Alliance of Religions and Conservation (ARC), and CARE International.

Brazil and China have become important collaborators and a number of other governments, organizations and companies are taking steps to join the partnership. Events held around the world related to restoration of forest landscapes have revealed that positive steps on forest landscape restoration are also being taken in many countries beyond the work of the partnership.

The first phase of the partnership during 2003-2005 supported knowledge sharing, action learning and implementation through:

- The exchange of information on where and how forest landscape restoration could be undertaken or could be reinforced (web site, email list serve, production of demonstration portfolio, etc.)
- The production of analytical papers (e.g. on the relevance of certain PfAs to a particular region, and the synergies with other regional and international agreements and processes)
- The presentation of case studies of initiatives that are implementing the PfAs, highlighting key aspects of forest landscape restoration and lessons learned (in the form of a demonstration portfolio or through presentations in regional workshops or international events)
- The organisation of and participation in national consultations, sub-regional or regional workshops (20 so far) and an international workshop on forest landscape restoration and the sharing of reports from those.

The partnership illustrates how progress can be made on implementing a manageable cluster of international commitments and engaging a range of actors who contribute in different ways. The work of the partnership contributes to implementation of the IPF and IFF proposals for action, as well as the work programmes of the Rio conventions, ITTO, Tehran Process on LFCCs, the Johannesburg Programme of Action and Millennium Development Goals, and other national, regional and international policy processes.

In general, it can be said that the work of the partnership so far has led to:

- ✓ Increased understanding of forest landscape restoration approaches
- ✓ Development of projects to operationalize forest landscape restoration in specific countries
- ✓ Establishment of national committees on forest landscape restoration
- ✓ Recognition that international synergies can translate into national and regional synergies

During its next phase, the partnership will further develop networking and decision-support tools and continue to facilitate the organization of events at the national and regional level but the focus will be on responding to the Petrópolis Challenge. This means that new ways of participating and a broader range of partners will be needed. The Partnership will continue to provide a platform for leaders and champions of forest landscape restoration to announce their plans and challenge others.

Some planned activities are:

- A number of initiatives - learning sites- in the field
- Regional workshops, including for the Southern Cone countries
- 9 national workshops, supported by ITTO and IUCN
- Further development of networking tools, such as web-based tools, which could focus on specific themes or regions, etc.
- Further development of decision support and monitoring tools, such as computer models to assist in negotiating trade-offs
- Development of tools for marketing forest landscape restoration to different audiences

All of these aspects together will form action learning networks within a growing community of practice. This community is an interactive and interconnected web of field projects, research and analysis on key thematic areas and tools for decision-makers, dialogue among policy-makers on enabling conditions, etc. Focal points for regions, thematic areas, special situations and specific forest conditions will build networks within the community of practice but these will also interact, i.e. cutting across regions, themes, etc., to learn from each other.

For more information, please see the partnership web site at:

http://www.unep-wcmc.org/forest/restoration/globalpartnership/

REPORT OF THE FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP

Co-hosted by the Governments of Brazil and the United Kingdom and organized by the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration

"The Petrópolis Workshop"
4-8 April 2005
Petrópolis, Brazil

INTRODUCTION TO WORKSHOP

The Global Workshop on Forest Landscape Restoration was held from 4-8 April 2005 in Petrópolis at the kind invitation of the Government of Brazil. The meeting was organised by the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration in collaboration with the Governments of Brazil and the United Kingdom.

Leadership in Brazil was provided by the Ministério do Meio Ambiente (Programa Nacional de Florestas - PNF, and Instituto Brasileiro de Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renoviváveis - IBAMA) and the Ministério das Relações Exteriores through the Agência Brasileira de Cooperação - MRE/ABC.

Co-sponsors included the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Forestry Commission of Great Britain, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), IUCN - The World Conservation Union, USA Department of State, USA Department of Agriculture - Forest Service, Japan Wood Products Trade Office, World Wide Fund for Nature International (WWF), and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs of Switzerland (SECO).

Additional support was provided by: BNDES, CVRD, LIGHT, the Municipality of Petrópolis, the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro and WWF Brazil.

The Workshop aimed to meet the following objectives:

- Increase understanding of good practices and opportunities to optimize delivery of the benefits from forest landscape restoration activities;
- Stimulate the political support, policy and partnership arrangement and investment needed to implement effective forest landscape activities;
- Catalyze and demonstrate implementation of forest landscape restoration globally.

109 participants from 42 countries and 11 international organizations took part in the workshop.

- The workshop brought together a broad group of actors with an interest and experience in forest landscape restoration on the ground and at the policy level. It encouraged good practice by considering a range of case studies emerging from national, sub-regional and regional workshops and the lessons learned from them. It explored key thematic areas, such as the contribution of forest landscape restoration to livelihoods for the rural poor and innovative mechanisms for investment in forest landscape restoration.

- The expectations of the participants were wide ranging with particular emphasis on:
- Developing mechanisms to support implementation
- Clarifying and measuring outputs of forest landscape restoration activities
- Identifying better funding sources and strategies, including through partnerships and sharing of information, targeting of materials to specific audiences
- Marketing of forest landscape restoration, including socio-economic and biophysical aspects, and including ecosystem services, community services and community well-being
- Creating a global network of practitioners, NGOs, governments, communities, the private sector and others
- Clearly explaining techniques or models for forest landscape restoration.

The highest priority was given by participants to enhancing understanding of forest landscape restoration, followed by funding and marketing.

CONSIDERATION OF WORKSHOP THEMES

The discussions of the workshop are outlined below by thematic area:

1. Understanding forest landscape restoration

The Workshop further clarified the following components in understanding forest landscape restoration:

- The landscape concept, which was possibly more extensive and more complex than had been appreciated; the need for scaling restoration up from the site level.
- The need for planning, even at a simple level, for sustainability and the protection of investment.
- The adaptive approach, which allows the adjustment of objectives and strategies in the course of the work.
- The importance of process as well as outcome.
- Approaches to forest landscape restoration were similar to those for other natural resource management, so therefore existing toolkits, structures etc. could be used. There were new issues but the approaches were not different from those of existing challenges.

The importance of the participatory approach was generally agreed, as well as on long list of those groups who might potentially be involved. People may be involved directly or indirectly, upstream or downstream. But it was noted that it was not always easy to implement a truly participatory approach

An open discussion on the characteristics of forest landscape restoration in plenary was held after the presentations.

29 participants from 19 countries and one international organization raised points related to the components of forest landscape restoration. They dealt with the need for:

- Active engagement of people
- Planning for community participation
- Secure land ownership and user rights

- Economic incentives or return
- Policy frameworks that address the issue
- Cooperation across government institutions, stakeholders
- Demonstrable benefits to people (alternative economic opportunities, food security, etc.)
- Scaling up from site to landscape level
- Partnership
- Package of species, techniques and methods that are appropriate for the land chosen and for the intended purposes
- Reliable data for decision-making
- Policy reform to encompass the main principles of forest landscape restoration
- Marketing to supply the product (forest landscape restoration) in a form that consumers want to buy.

An interactive facilitated field trip to three sites contributed to increasing understanding of forest landscape restoration:

- Tijuca National Park - Urban Forest Restoration
- Restoration of Golden Lion Tamarin Habitat in Sao Joao River Basin
- LIGHT: A Hydroelectric Company's Restoration Programme in the Mata Atlantica Biosphere Reserve

Discussion following the field trips raised the following considerations.

Objectives Projects were suited to resolve a specific problem, such as the protection of water resources, protect a species, control erosion and secure an investment. In most cases the environmental or ecological objectives might be achieved, but not the socio-economic objectives. It was therefore necessary to move up to programmes instead of projects and to have an integrated strategy. Another problem related to meeting the objectives with exotic or indigenous species.

Starting point. There may be different starting points, depending on the promoters. More rigorous planning and analysis were necessary where the promoter had the means, a little bit less for others. A starting point may be negotiation between those who used the land. It was necessary to devise a participatory approach to analyse problems, define strategies, define responsibilities and put them into effect. It was also necessary to have an adaptive approach which allowed the adjustment of objectives and strategies in the course of the work.

Stakeholders. Their involvement varied according to the site, but in general there was insufficient involvement of communities and local peoples. It was advisable to define stakeholders well, because some could find themselves excluded from the action.

Future actions. In general the absence of a long-tem strategy posed problems for the sustainability of the project, or the security of the investment. The absence, or inadequacy, of a participatory approach meant that local communities and people were not involved. Among the most important activities were those leading to the creation of revenue. It was necessary to find new sources of support. Research should be carried out on new sources of funds at the international level, especially for the conservation of biodiversity.

2. Benefits of FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

Working groups considered four questions:

- From what you heard today, and based on your experience, how can the environmental, economic and cultural benefits of forest landscape restoration be increased, especially to the rural poor?
- Who are the potential beneficiaries of forest landscape restoration and how may they be involved in planning and management?
- What experience is available on monitoring of costs, benefits and other impacts of forest landscape restoration interventions for adaptive management, and what are the lessons to be learned?
- What experience is available on balancing trade-offs between different groups of stakeholders and what are the lessons to be learned?

The participants recommended action on a number of fronts including calling for better recognition of the needs of stakeholders including cultural aspects, the development and macro-economic policies that impact on forest landscape restoration, the need to strengthen the capacity of disadvantaged communities or stakeholders, and the importance of strengthening decentralized processes, i.e. involving local people and local government in identifying the benefits of restoration and including them in awareness raising and capacity building.

The discussion also raised the issue of encouraging the full valuation of forest resources and ecosystem service payment systems that benefit the poor and the creation of economically viable management alternatives for small-scale producers.

It was recommended that forest landscape restoration be viewed as a means to an end, rather than an end in itself, and that approaches to forest landscape restoration were not different from those for other natural resource management so therefore existing toolkits, structures etc., need to be used. There were new issues but the approaches were not different from that of existing challenges. Greater attention should be given to indigenous knowledge, aspirations and capacity needs. Indigenous knowledge and existing good practices can be built on to maximise benefits.

In considering funding it was deemed necessary to build partnerships and make a business case for forest landscape restoration to leverage funding, and to maximize quick gains, emphasizing immediate benefits for local communities.

The workshop participants identified the lack of landscape-scale monitoring processes as a constraint and noted that the same indicators could mean different things at different scales and human communities were often not homogeneous so views on benefits may differ. This called for an approach that enables comparison between different types of indicators (social, economic and ecological) and recognizes that indicators will vary according to the landscape. It was questioned whether it would be possible or desirable to aggregate (or sum) site-level indicators to landscape, and recognize that actions in one part of a landscape may impact on another part or even on another landscape (e.g. downstream water flows).

Existing mechanisms for monitoring socio-economic benefits would be helpful for leveraging political support, while existing monitoring systems for ecological, monitoring could be used to leverage NGO support and international funding. However, there may sometimes be intangible benefits which are important for making a business case and those could be more difficult to measure e.g., carbon sequestration. In considering how to optimize such benefits it was noted that clearer ideas were needed as to how funding for ecosystem services

could be captured and how they could be unlocked - making sure that it make a contribution. Some participants felt, however, that the potential for capturing these non-tangible benefits should not be overstated. The participants suggested identification of the main bottlenecks and prioritization its resolution or solving of the easier ones first to allow initiatives to get started.

3. Tools

A range of existing tools and tools in development were presented to assist stakeholders, planners and policy makers. These were:

- University of Queensland Landscape Indicator Analyst Geographic Information Systems decision-making tool that uses weighted indicators in simulation models to explore the consequences of alternative restoration options.
- ITTO Guidelines for the restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests, which provide a knowledge base on all relevant issues that need to be taken into account in planning and implementing strategies for the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded primary and secondary forests and degraded forest land.
- WWF Madagascar Ranking of landscapes for forest landscape restoration implementation in Madagascar, including socio-economic criteria such the literacy rate, economic criteria such as the risk of conversion of forest into grazing land, ecological criteria such as the presence of threatened species, and political criteria such as the presence of a functional landscape management structure.
- FAO National Forest Assessments (NFA) and Integrated Land Use Assessments (ILUA), which is a process to collect and manage country-wide forest resource, socioeconomic and environmental information. The information gathered is based upon country needs, gathered at the local level, and made available to the national and international communities.
- Web-based tools for forest landscape restoration, including the web site of the of the Global Partnership within UNEP-WCMC's Forest Restoration Information Service, as well as the Global Forest Information Service, and the Global Land Cover Facility, an institution that develops and distributes remotely sensed satellite data and products concerned with land cover at all scales.

The discussion following a turn around 5 tools 'stations' highlighted that there is a major need for reliable, current data for decision-making, tools should be adapted to the target user and beneficiaries at different levels, there is a need for new technologies, e.g. for highly degraded or polluted sites, and those engaged in forest landscape restoration planning or implementation should look to other disciplines who are developing appropriate tools or methodologies. It was noted that local people should not be disempowered by any recommendations for specific tools to be used to assist in decision-making.

4. Governance and Partnerships

Presentations and discussion under this thematic area highlighted that trends towards democratization, decentralization and devolution were continuing. The devolution of control in particular remains a challenge. Participants recognized that partnerships could come in many forms, not only of governments and communities or NGOs, but also between international organizations, in particular, members of the CPF. Challenges remain in political and institutional areas and also how to move from having forest landscape restoration driven by long-term programmes rather than time-limited projects. Security of tenure is highly important, especially for small farmers, to provide the motivation, although this is seldom enough by itself and

greater attention must be given to securing the rights of local communities to trade in, and earn income from, the forest assets that they have restored.

This session dealt with the questions:

- How can partnerships be developed to ensure more even and equitable sharing of benefits and burdens among forest landscape restoration partners?
- How can increased community control of forests be harnessed for successful forest landscape restoration?
- What policy levers and instruments can be used to provide appropriate incentives?
- What enabling framework is necessary for viable forest landscape restoration partnerships?

Some conditions in designing partnerships are that partnership goes beyond consultation, there must be clarify in the vision of the initiative and the various contributions and roles of different actors.

Some ways to develop equitable partnerships for forest landscape restoration include the representation of all stakeholders within collaborative structures; the respect of local decisions at a higher level; the adequate training of all partners; and devolution of decision-making processes.

Policy dialogue could be enabled by multistakeholder round table processes, and awareness and capacity building. The importance was stressed of clear policies for the private sector, secure tenure, investment, and recognition of values of goods and services other than timber. Guaranteed access to markets is required for local communities and the removal of policies that restrict forest landscape restoration, such as onerous taxation of community sales of products.

Enabling frameworks might be promoted by representation of all stakeholders, within collaborative structures (tables, national working groups), respect for and enabling of decisions made at a local level by the higher (state) levels, proper training for all partners, and decentralized decision making processes, with legislation adapted to this decentralization

Tools included round tables (for example Peru), or Working Groups (e.g. Ghana and Gabon). It was noted that it is necessary to remove policies that restrict forest landscape restoration, such as taxation on community sales of products and obstacles to access to markets for local communities.

5. Investment opportunities, innovative financing, and policy incentives

Participants broke into regional groupings to consider two questions:

- How can community investments in forest landscape restoration be better recognized?
- How can the private sector, both corporate and smallholder, be better engaged?

The Africa group called for accounting for local knowledge and opportunity costs of forest landscape restoration to communities; recognizing local labor inputs; supporting appropriate technologies for local use; and identifying and encouraging international and local organizations that support forest landscape restoration.

Noting that communities can provide traditional knowledge based on wisdom and practices, the Asia/Pacific group called for community participation in planning, implementation and benefit sharing, as well as

economic incentives; privatization and ownership of forest landscape restoration projects; an enabling legal policy framework; equity in benefit sharing; and a change in attitudes.

The LFCC group highlighted the need for integration of forest landscape restoration in local and regional development strategies, exploring broad marketable opportunities and innovative funding mechanisms, and creating information networks at all levels.

The benefits of forest landscape restoration can be disseminated through the valuation of ecosystem goods and services, building on existing experience and knowledge, and the establishment of common rules between industrialized and non-industrialized countries, according to the Latin American group.

The OECD grouping recommended accounting for local knowledge and opportunity costs of forest landscape restoration to communities; recognizing local labor inputs; supporting appropriate technologies for local use; and identifying and encouraging international and local organizations that support forest landscape restoration.

On better engaging the private sector, the LFCC group underlined the need to engage the political sector, create an enabling legal framework for investment and a toolkit for potential buyers, encourage education and international assistance for forest landscape restoration, make micro-finance available, and create specific economic incentives for forest landscape restoration.

The need to understand the motivations of corporations and smallholders in order to identify benefits to them was highlighted by the OECD group, as well as identifying corporate image and responsibility as entry points for engaging corporations, and stressing the importance of making activities easy, fun and useful.

The Latin American group suggested establishing an enabling legal and institutional framework using incentives, certification and audits, and raising awareness on the importance of sustainable development.

That Africa group stated that laws are required to engage the private sector in forest landscape restoration activities, as well as to distribute benefits, and called for the provision of incentives such as certification, access to credit, and a guarantee of returns on investments.

Commercializing seedling-raising was suggested by the Asia/Pacific group, along with creating sustainable employment opportunities, and valuing ecosystem services for hydro-power and ecotourism.

Participants discussed the need for economic drivers – to make the case for forest landscape restoration and to ensure that benefits flow to the poorest. Incentives, new market mechanisms for ecosystem services and involvement of the private sector were recommended while it was noted that financial support alone could not guarantee success.

6. Moving forward

Comments were made by participants on the proposed future programme of the Partnership and on follow up to the Workshop. They covered the need for lobbying not only of governments but of all groups; the need to know what the real investment opportunity is; the statement that the private sector was generally not of relevance to developing countries especially in Africa; the comment that the needs of LFCC should be highlighted; since forest landscape restoration was about inter-sectorality and reaching out, some practical help would assist in discussing and engaging with others, – e.g. a leaflet on forest landscape restoration or advice on how to engage the private sector; forest landscape restoration was not just selling forests but the things that

forests do, which went beyond the forest to other sectors; money is not always needed – e.g. the Shinyanga example, which dealt with land and user rights, and awareness.

In particular, participants were challenged to state what they would do to follow up the Workshop, and all were encouraged to identify such actions and act on them on return home. They included an emerging national forest landscape restoration committee in the Netherlands; a case study on forest landscape restoration in Ghana, which was being prepared, a workshop which was planned and the drafting of a plan of action; further work on one of the models, and the offer to go back to the issue of what was forest landscape restoration, since there were still a variety of opinions; and a plan to take forward forest landscape restoration with policy/decision makers in Congo Basin countries.

The following points were related to the next steps

- It was essential to learn by doing, both at the level of pilot projects and in policy revision
- It was very possible to build on existing knowledge in multi-stakeholder planning and negotiation
- Key groups should be mobilized and the public must be educated
- It was necessary to improve technical and market information as a matter of urgency

Finally, the workshop endorsed the Petrópolis Challenge, which is reproduced at the beginning of this report. The Challenge is being presented to UNFF-5 but will also be used in other relevant arenas at the national, regional and international level.

The Challenge describes forest landscape restoration and highlights its contribution to the MDGs and to national development processes. It notes the track record of forest landscape restoration so far.

The Challenge calls for the restoration of forest landscapes to benefit people and nature and contribute to reversing the trends of forest loss and degradation.

It identifies next steps, including a call for new members to join the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and for interested people, countries, organizations, the private sector and others to contribute to a growing portfolio of forest landscape restoration initiatives, that is, to participate in a growing a community of practice.

The Petrópolis Challenge provides a practical and reasonable goal for the international forest community on the restoring of forest landscapes as well as a solid basis for initiating or reinforcing learning sites and other actions at the national and regional level within achievable timelines.

Annex: Some Relevant Proposals for Action

Forest landscape restoration is relevant to a wide range of IPF and IFF proposals for action and the UNF programme of w rk. The UNFF programme of work contains a number of elements related to rehabilitation, restoration and reforestation. Some of these are:

- Rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover
- Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and promotion of natural and planed forests
- Maintaining forest cover to meet present and future needs
- Social and cultural, and economic, aspects of forests.[1]

The IPF concluded that restoration of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid zones should not focus narrowly on afforestation, but deal with broader aspects of forest ecosystem management, including social and economic issues,[2] and urged Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCCs) to promote regeneration and restoration of degraded forest areas, including the involvement of indigenous peoples, local communities, forest dwellers and others.[3]

The IPF also called on LFCCs to: plan and manage forest plantations, where appropriate, to enhance production and provision of goods and services, paying due attention to relevant social, cultural, economic and environmental considerations in the selection of species, areas and silviculture systems, preferring native species, where appropriate, and taking all practicable steps to avoid replacing natural ecosystems of high ecological and cultural values with forest plantations, particularly monocultures.[4]

Following this, the IFF urged countries: to promote the creation of new forest resources through planted forests and the rehabilitation of degraded forests, taking into consideration their social, cultural and environmental impacts, and economic costs and benefits[5]; and to place rehabilitation and sustainable management of forests and trees in environmentally critical areas as a higher national priority.[6]

Promoting public participation is central to the forest landscape restoration concept. It is also one of the programme elements of the UNFF,[7] which is to be taken up each year. It relates to proposals for action of the IPF/IFF calling for:

- Promoting opportunities for the participation, *inter alia*, of indigenous people, forest-dependent people who possess traditional forest-related knowledge (TFRK), and forest owners in the planning, development and implementation of national forest policies and programmes[8]

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[1] Multi-year programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/CN.18/2001/5 and Corr.1, 16 April and 5 June 2001); United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2001/42/Rev.1, 11-22 June 2001), resolution 1/2, annex, para. 15.

[2] Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on its fourth session (E/CN.17/1997/12), para. 43.

[3] Ibid., para. 58 (a)(iii).

[4] Ibid., para. 58 (b)(ii).

[5] Report of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests on its fourth session (E/CN.17/2000/14), para. 64 (g).

[6] bid., para. 129 (b).

[7] United Nations Forum on Forests, report on the organizational and first sessions (E/2001/42/Rev.1, 11-22 June 2001), resolution 1/2, annex, para. 15 (b).

[8] E/CN.17/1997/12, para. 40 (e).

- Supporting direct participation of all interested parties in forest policy discussions and planning[9]
- More transparent, effective and flexible forest-related activities, and providing for the effective participation of and collaboration among all interested parties and major groups[10]
- Creating appropriate procedures in order to promote effective participation of all interested parties in forest management decision-making.[11]

Forest landscape restoration also invokes a number of issues related to environmental services, which are reflected in the decisions of the IFF and UNFF. IFF-4 encouraged countries to: develop and implement appropriate strategies for the protection of the full range of forest values, including cultural, social, spiritual, environmental and economic aspects; recognise the multiple functions and sustainable uses of all types of forests, with particular regard to biological diversity; facilitate participation of communities and other interested parties; and integrate the livelihood needs of indigenous and local communities.[12]

The IFF agreed that protected areas should be established within a 'landscape continuum' where the conservation of biological diversity, environmental services and landscape values are accorded priority in the wider context of other forest management and land-use practices in surrounding areas.[13] The IFF noted that the establishment and management of protected forest areas within an ecosystem approach can contribute significantly to local economies and non-market benefits to society in the form of ecosystem services such as flood control, soil and watershed protection, and others which are essential to human well-being.[14]

In considering economic aspects of forests, the third session of the UNFF concluded that new efforts have to be made in relation to the development of new markets for environmental services, as an important component of sustainable forest management (SFM) in line with pertinent IPF/IFF proposals for action, and encouraged members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CFP) to develop and continue work on environmental services and potential markets.[15]

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[9] Ibid., para. 40 (f).
[10] Ibid., para. 139.
[11] E/CN.17/2000/14, para. 64 (b).
[12] Ibid., para. 85 (b).
[13] Ibid., para. 78.
[14] Ibid., para. 77.
[15] United Nations Forum on Forests, report on the third session (E/2003/42-E/CN.18/2003/13, 26 May-6 June 2003), para. 7, found at http://www.un.org/esa/forests/documents-unff.html#3.